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THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

THE TAX OUGHT TO BE RETURNED.

Governor J. M. Bush, who was in Milwaukee Saturday, was asked concerning the statement made by Henry Smith that the state had an agent at Washington who would have feathered his nest to the extent of \$80,000 if the direct war tax contributed by Wisconsin had been retained. Henry Smith has made this statement in all his speeches to expose his position in filibustering with the southern brigades, to prevent the return of this money. He claimed the other night in his speech at the Standard theatre, that Wisconsin had an agent in Washington to whom the state had agreed to pay 20 per cent. of \$100,000 due to the state.

"There is no truth whatever in that statement," said the governor. "The bill allowed the state of Wisconsin the amount it paid over, which is about \$40,000. The state has no agent whatever looking after this claim; it was left entirely in the hands of our representatives in congress. And if the bill had passed congress, every cent that was appropriated by it would go into the treasury of the state of Wisconsin, and not one dollar to any broker or agent. The statement made by Mr. Smith is a falsehood out of whole cloth."

"You think, of course, that this money ought to be returned to the state?"

"Do not see how any congressman in his state could vote against the claim. This amount was advanced to the government twenty years ago, and it is an outrage upon the state that it is not refunded. It ought to be refunded with interest."

THE CEDAR CLUB'S SPHERE.

Here is what a committee of the Cedar Club reported to the club after looking over the field in 1888:

"Your committee continues to afford all the assistance in their power to those who are laboring in the free trade cause in foreign countries. In America in the course of political events there is great promise. The result of the turning of public attention in this direction is seen in the fact that revenue reforms is becoming a leading question in the presidential contest, and is on the winning side."

From before the London Times, of July 12, 1880, had declared:

"How free trade will come some day to the United States must be left to the Cedar Club and to its twelve cabinet ministers in their unoffical capacity to decide. It is the New World that the club is chiefly looking as the most likely sphere for its vigorous foreign policy. It has done what it can for Europe, and is now turning its eyes westward and breeding itself for the struggle which is to come. So it will go on until reason has destroyed protection in the great strong-hold [United States] to which it has retreated. We intend to break down the protection system in the United States and to substitute the British system. That done, our victory is complete and final."

American workmen, do you want to see the triumph of the British free trade club?

Executive session of democratic national campaign committee:

Chairman Barlow—"Bruce, has the New York Times called in its northwesterner over yet?"

"No."

"What state is he carrying to-day?"

"Iowa. He carried Minnesota yesterday; made Wisconsin uncertain day before yesterday; will turn over Michigan to a day after to-morrow, and between time will elect Palmer in Illinois."

"Bruce."

"Well, Bill."

"Bruce, I'm an old hand and I never yet shot a deer with a B-staff cornet nor saw a republican plainerly reduced in a republican state by a meiotic trip through its boundaries in a parlor car. Bruce, you might as well expect that blustering party of ours in Mississippi to allow a darkey to cast a republican ballot as to expect Cleveland and his d-d free trade to screw out of that of great northwest. Bruce, Indiana is doubtful and New York is worse. It's the dollar-a-vote gang of this same blessed city that's going to elect Cleveland, if anything can. Look to it, Bruce; look to it. Haug the farmers. You can't reason with 'em. What we want is mules, Bruce, mules."

(Meeting adjourned abruptly.)

Albany Journal: The three greatest achievements for the welfare of this nation since it was formed were the work of the northern states.

The north destroyed slavery!

The north preserved the union!

The north supported and maintained the policy of protection!

The three greatest wrongs against the nation ever committed in this land since the close of the revolutionary war were committed and sustained by the south.

Nullification, for which the south was ready to fight.

Slavery, for which it fought.

Secession, which cost it its slaves.

In the constitution of the confederate states was this direct assault upon protection: "Nor shall any duties or taxes on imports from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry."

The question in this campaign now is whether the policy of the north, which has done so much for the life, the prosperity, and the welfare of this nation, shall prevail, or whether the south, which has been defeated, and justly defeated, in every great issue it has made, shall dictate what the country's policy shall be?

A somewhat remarkable thing took place in the river just below Evansville, Indiana, on the morning of October 20th. A few days since the steamer Robert B. Ceson sank in forty feet of water, together with thirty head of cattle confined on the lower deck. For two or three days a number of hands did all in their power to raise the sunken boat, but with

out avail, and the project was abandoned.

Early this morning, however, to the surprise of one of the harbor-bone, the pilot-hous and hurricane deck of the Ceson suddenly appeared above the water. When a crew was sent down the steamer was floating along, sustained and upheld by some mysterious agency. This was subsequently traced to the cattle themselves, which had become inflated by gases generated in the carcasses, and the combined buoyancy of these dead bodies had actually lifted the steamer to the surface. The boat sank again when they were cut loose. Old steamboat men declare it the strongest occurrence in all their experience.

"Veteran society girls are astir at the information," says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, "that Chief Justice Fuller will have six daughters in society this winter. Four of them have been out for several years, and two others make their debut this winter. The young ladies look forward with considerable zest to the pleasure of a winter's life here. One of them is devoted to music, and has given lesson in Chicago. Another is abroad, but is expected home shortly. Some of them are expert riders on the bicycle, and are charmed with the advantages they can enjoy for that sport here. There's no nonsense about the Fuller girls, and the other day, when all the servants were busy, they answered calls at the front door themselves. Of course, all the ladies of the supreme court circle must call first on Mrs. Fuller and later each family in turn will entertain the chief justice and his wife at dinner."

When President Cleveland visited Harvard College, I thought, as I looked upon him sitting among the intellectual looking men upon the platform, of the statement of an English statesman, that most important thing in a ruler was that he should have a good seat, that he should be able to sit firmly in his seat. All republican statesmen do not sit in their seats with the solid ponderosity of President Cleveland. The less he sits and will continue to sit for four years more.

These lines are from Colonel Thomas W. Higginson's Cambridge speech. Verily they reach the lowest of man's wretchedness. It would seem that Colonel Higginson admires Cleveland for the great space he covers when he sits down, and by that capacity measures his greatness. Well, the republicans give in. If a man's greatness must be judged by the size of his seat, then Mr. Cleveland is a great man. But, however the republican candidate carries his greatness in another part of his body, Harrison has heart, conscience and brains

"Tell the truth" seems to be a motto with the Memphis Appeal. "Coming back to the fact of free trade," it says, "it is undeniable that this is the ultimate policy of the democratic party, and the Mills bill is only a step toward its consummation. And for that day we pray God send it soon."

Two weeks from to-day and then Hurrah for victory.

PROHIBITION WINS.

The Iowa State Law Upheld by the United States Supreme Court in the celebrated Kidd Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the celebrated case of John C. Kidd, plaintiff in error, and S. J. Loughran, Kidd, was an Iowa distiller who claimed that under the State Prohibition law the State officers could not prevent the manufacture of intoxicating liquor for export to another State. He sought to restrain the State officers from closing up his distillery. He claimed that he was licensed by the Board of Supervisors of Polk County to sell liquor for medicinal, scientific, culinary and domestic purposes during the time of the alleged violations of the law. His business in the sale of liquor for other purposes without the State he claimed came under the head of interstate commerce, controllable only by Congress and the State law. If it sought to prevent that commerce it came in conflict with the constitution of the United States. He also claimed that the state legalized the manufacture of alcohol for certain purposes and thus recognized the fact that it was a legitimate article of commerce and not an article of manufacture. The court, however, read the opinion of the court which was long and comprehensive. He said that it was of the genius and character of the whole Government that its action should apply to those external things which affected more than one of the States, but not to those things which were completely within a State. The manufacture of liquor within the State of Iowa was no less a business within that State because the manufacturer intended exporting it. It was clearly within the power of the State to regulate the manufacture of liquor within its limits whether for domestic or for foreign consumption. The petitioners, said the court, made a grave error in saying that the statute authorized the manufacture of alcohol. The law contained a sweeping prohibition and all that saved it from complete abolition were the exceptions in favor of liquor used for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes. The decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa is affirmed.

In Oct. 29.—Justice Laramée's decision sustaining the Iowa law is regarded as a death-blow to the brewers and liquor men here. A leading wholesaler said that he believed the result of the decision would be to close every brewery in Iowa within a very short time.

"Don't Marry Him!"

He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a sad flirt.

Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but

she had found her own home most pleasant, and her own wife more agreeable, than any other woman of Esther's age group.

As the year passed, and she saw other women of Esther's age grow sickly, faded and querulous, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks because she warded off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Cutaway and sack business suits in great variety and at living prices at Zeigler's.

AT GROVER'S HOME.

Mr. Blaine Addresses the Republican Delegates at Buffalo.

HIS CRITICISM OF THE MILLS BILL.

Mr. Blaine Charged with Having Made Important Changes in the Free List Solely Through Partisan Motives.

BLAINE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Mr. Blaine arrived here yesterday from West Monroe, where there was no demonstration at the depot, the party entering carriages and being driven at once to the Tift House.

Later Mr. Blaine addressed an audience of 6,000 persons at the Main Street Rink. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome, the cheering continuing for several minutes, and his remarks in criticism of the Mills bill, and his remarks in criticism of the Democratic party, were frequently repeated arguments of the Democrats in favor of what they term "unfair reform" is the necessity for the admission of all raw materials free of duty.

They leave it to be inferred that the Mills bill creates no demonstration for the party in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, and that the bill amounts to a suppression of the truth. If this is not the case, the Mills bill contains the most distasteful features of legislation ever attempted in a tariff measure, discreditable alike by acts of commission and by acts of omission.

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THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

SHORT SPECIALS.

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She Tried and Knows.

The closing of mail from February 20, 1888 until further notice will be as follows:

Milwaukee, Minn., Whitewater, La Crosse, Monroe, Beloit, Beloit, Rockford, Illinois, and Milwaukee and way, 11:30 a.m. Chicago and Eastern, Racine and Rock Island, west, Chicago and Winona via Madison, 12:30 p.m. Northern, Rockford, Lapeer, Custer, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, west, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, and Cedar Rapids, 1:30 p.m. Milwaukee and Winona, 2:30 p.m. Monroe and Darien, 2:30 p.m. Chicago and Winona via Madison, 3:30 p.m. Chicago and Eastern, 3:30 p.m. Chicago and Winona, 4:30 p.m. Chicago and Eastern, 5:30 p.m. Chicago and Winona, 6:30 p.m. Chicago and Eastern, 7:30 p.m. Chicago and Winona, 8:30 p.m. Chicago and Winona, 9:30 p.m. OVERLAND, General Grove and Fairfield, 1:30 p.m. Johnson and Richmond, 2:30 p.m. The collection of mail by express is suspended until further notice. The fees for Money Orders are as follows:

Orders not exceeding \$1,00, 8¢. Orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$10, 8¢. Orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$15, 10¢. Orders exceeding \$15 and not exceeding \$20, 12¢. Orders exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$40, 15¢. Orders exceeding \$40 and not exceeding \$80, 25¢. Orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$80, 30¢. Orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$80, 35¢. Orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$80, 40¢. Orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$80, 45¢.

OFFICE HOURS.

For delivery of mail, etc., from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday, Order department, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sunday for delivery of mail, from 12 to 1 p.m.

CHARLES L. CLARK, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Chicago & Northwestern.

Trains at Jamesville Station.

DEPART.

For Chicago*..... 6:03 A.M.

For Chicago, 10:30 A.M. and Sharon (in

ing breakfast)..... 6:15 A.M.

For Chicago, 12:30 P.M. and Darien, 1:30 P.M.

For Madison and Winona..... 12:30 P.M.

For Evansville, Madison and St. Paul..... 1:00 A.M.

For Madison and St. Paul..... 1:00 A.M.

For Beloit and Caledonia..... 1:40 A.M.

For Beloit, 1:40 A.M. and Beloit, 1:40 A.M.

THE GAZETTE

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Brookwear there, warranted pure; 50cts.
for 25lbs. Ask your grocer for it.

The nicest line of all wool suiting in
all the shades, just received at Quinn's
store. They are beauties. Ladies call
and see them and get prices.

You can match that shade in ribbon at
The Magnet.

J. E. Addy has returned home and
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in a superior manner. 62 Franklin St.

Jersey underwear 49 cents up. Tin-
ware, crockery, notions, and holiday
goods, at The Magnet.

WANTED TO RENT—small house of five
or six rooms, for family of two.

Mrs. Bissell's.

Rooms to rent at 151 Locust St.

No. 2 Chestnut, or in other words,
plain pea coat, all you want for \$5.00 per
ton at J. H. Gately's.

New styles of wall papers for the year
1888, at the Janesville paper hanging
dept of James Sutherland & Sons.

Furnished room 208 South Main St.

Nickel and silver plating, stove and
cutlery work a specialty.

H. S. Woodbury & Co.

Christmas cards and fine art goods just
received at Sutherland's bookstores.

Phual cloaks—values that no one can
equal at J. M. Bostwick & Sons.

You could hardly think of buying be-
fore examining the large stock at J. M.
Bostwick & Sons.

CLOTHES—A stock that will interest you
at J. M. Bostwick & Sons.

Step into our store during our special
sale and carry home some of our bar-
gains from our 10 cent counter. You
will be surprised at the values.

BOST. BAILEY & Co.

Bread 5 and ten cents per loaf; 15 ten-
cent tickets for \$1.00, at J. A. Dennis-
ton's.

Spanish onions at Dennis-ton's.

Try a basket of the new importation
uncolored Japan te at Dennis-ton's.

ROOMS WANTED—Board at reason-
able rates. Apply at 107 North Franklin
street.

"Is that so, only \$2.40 for that shoe,
indeed it is a better shoe than I paid
three dollars for over to —" is
the remark made by a new customer
when shown the fine dongo kid shoes
we are selling for \$2.40. No wonder our
would be competitors are hot. We can't
help it, we propose to make prices for
such that will make it an object for you
to trade with us.

Browns Bros.

COAL—I never was known to allow any
one to lead me in prices on coal or wood.
Call at my office and get prices on coal
or wood or anything I handle.

J. H. GATELEY.

A GIRL WANTED—To do housework
at 205 South Franklin street.

We have every quality made of red,
wilk and plain flannels and all to be
old at reduced prices during our special
sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

BOST. BAILEY & Co.

Orders for window shades, any size and
color, taken at King & Shelly's bookstore.

Handsome line of embroidered felt
table covers, scarfs and lambrequins at
Archie Reid's.

Buy your boots where can get the best
assortment of reliable goods to choose
from at the lowest prices on record.

RICHARDSON SHOE CO.

School books and school supplies at
King & Shelly's bookstore.

Fine damask towels and napkins—a
large line at Archie Reid's.

The largest stock of blank books with
diaries for 1888 at Sutherland's bookstores.

Every piece of wool flannel in our in-
mense stock at special sale prices
Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

BOST. BAILEY & Co.

Out this out and compare Brown Bros.
prices on the genuine Red Head House
shoes made by O. M. Henderson & Co.
with the prices you are paying for inferior
goods. They are selling small sizes
for \$9.00, large sizes \$9.50; Misses \$1.19. If
you want the best school shoes made buy
these and take note but the genuine.

Livestock For Sale—at a bargain
well located and doing a good business.
Owner wishes to leave town. Barn rent
now. All stock first class. Call and get
figures.

D. CONGER.

Col. Barr Robbins authorizes me to
offer for sale his farm of 150 acres, bor-
dering on Rock river, in the third ward
of this city. Its fertility is unequalled
and results from the large stock annu-
ally wintered upon it. It is but one mile
from the city postoffice, and is very at-
tractive as a home. The buildings are
two dwellings, three barns, (one barn
cost more than \$2,000, and accommodates
65 horses), and ample wagon houses.
Also abundance of good water. As a
dairy or stock-breeding farm, it is un-
surpassed. Price \$11,000, with libera-
tions of payment. O. E. Bowles.

THE JOINT DEBATE.

Republican and Democratic
Joint Committees Agree
on Preliminaries.

The Debate Will Probably
Take Place on the Eve of
Election.

The committees appointed by the Re-
publican and democratic clubs to par-
ticipate in the joint debate, met at the Bre-
ckenridge Men's room last evening at eight
o'clock. The committee agreed that the
debate should be upon the following res-
olution:

Resolved: That the best interests of the
country would be promoted by the res-
ervation to power of the republican party:

Received: That the policy of the re-
publican party as expressed in its plat-
form of 1888 is for the best interests of the
American people.

It was agreed that the republican
speaker shall occupy thirty minutes in
opening; the democratic speaker to co-
nvey one hour in reply, and the republican
speaker to occupy forty-five minutes in
reply to the argument made by the
democratic speaker.

It was further agreed that Hon. John
R. Bennett be requested to preside, and
in case of his non-acceptance, the
Hon. John Winslow be requested to do
so.

This concluded the arrangements ex-
cept as to the time and place, and in order
that the committees might consult with the speakers that may be selected,
they adjourned until this afternoon at 4
o'clock at Mr. G. Jeffris' office.

It is understood that, while the date
has not been fixed for the debate, it will
take place on Monday evening, November
5th, owing to the previous engagements
of the speakers.

Yours, etc.,

COL. LEWIS' RESIGNATION.

It is Formally Accepted and Rec-
ognized. Item Appointed Colonel.

The resignation of Col. Sam Lewis, of
Monroe, as colonel of the First regiment
was yesterday formally accepted by the
governor and Col. Lewis' successor to
the colonelcy appointed in the person of
William Hulm, of Madison, the lieutenant
colonel of the regiment.

Victim—Will you mention some arti-
cles whose value is due in small degree
to labor?

Buzz-Saw—(With great confidence;
pix. 100c. (Wherefore follows immense
applause) Will you tell me if that is not
such an article?

Victim—Of all things on the list, per-
haps the last one to be selected as one
having but a small percentage of labor
as a component of its value. The one
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